# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1854. Several Indian treaties were ratified and a few minor nominations confirmed in Executive Session to-day.

Senator Brown's substitute for the Romestead bill finds

The Union publishes a letter received by a ber of Congress in relation to a project being on foot to fit out a Russia privateer, with a view of attacking the Guard-House at Chagres, and carrying off the gold for Britain sometimes deposited there, and also capturing vessels from California or Australia with gold. The parties are two naturalized Irishmen, who have agents in

XXXIIID CONGRESS ...... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washisoron, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.
Mr. ROCKWELL presented a memorial of five hundred citizens of Massachusetts, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act.
Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Josiah Goddard, a merchant in New-York, declaring the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, according to the judgment of approved witnesses and common sense, and, therefore, that it ought to be repealed.
Also a memorial from the members of the Unitarian Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the repeal of the same law.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution requesting the Postma-Mr. Brodhead's resolution requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate if a suitable site can be obtained for the erection of a Post Office building in Philadelphia, and if so, what price: and that he communicate to the Senate copies of all proposals for lots and the construction of the building, and with any suggestions he may have to make respecting the same, was adopted. The bill for a telegraph line to San Francisco was again taken up, and then passed. Yeas 20: navs 19, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers Allen, Bainer, Benjamin, Chase, Dodge, (Wei) Douglas Fessenden, Phil, Gwin, Hamila, Houton, Jones, (Tehn.) Jones, (Iowa.) Rockwell, Rusk, Shields, Staart, Sanner, Wade, Weiler.

Jones, (Iowa.) Rockwell, Rusk. Shields, Stuart, Summer, Wade, Weller.

NAYS—Mesers Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Eright, Brown, Battler, Casy, Cooper, Dawson, Evens, Firspatick, Bunter, Johnson, Mason, Pratt, Schastias, Slidel, Thompson, (ky.) Williams.

The bill allowing the Alexandria Railrond Company to extend their road through the District of Columbia to the Dépôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond was taken up.

Mr. MASON offered an amendment, allowing the Company to construct a bridge above Georgetown, and then let the road extend through Georgetown, but not on the Pennsylvanin-av. Adopted, and the bill was then passed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury submitting in compliance with a resolution of the Senate in January last, a copy of the Revenue Laws of the United States, carefully revised and collected into one law, with obsolete and inconsistent provisions omitted, and all arranged and adapted to the present wants of the country, with such improvements and additions as are required by experience. The Secretary submits this to Congress, and asks for its immediate enactment. It was referred and ordered to be printed.

printed. Mr. BROWN laid on the table a substitute he intends

Mr. BROWN had on toe table a sassificate he indeeds offering for the Homestead bill.

The bill granting the right of way for a Railroad through the Government grounds at Pensacola was passed.

Mr. SEBASTIAN said an Executive Session was indispensable to-day, he therefore moved one. Agreed to.

At 34 o clock the doors were opened and the Senate adversed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill incorporating the Georgetown Gas Light Company.

Mr. Bennet's bill, granting land equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes, was postponed till the third Tuesday in December next.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendments of the several territorial bill.

Two private bills were then passed, also the bill making provision for postal service in California and in Oregon and Washington Territories.

It authorizes the Postmaster General to empower special agents to appoint letter carriers for delivery of letters.

It authorizes the Postmaster General to empower special agents to appoint letter carriers for delivery of letters from any Post-Office in that State or Territories, and allow any letter carrier so appointed to receive a sum for all letters, newspapers or other mailable matter, not more than may be recommended by the Postmaster for whose office such letter carrier may be appointed, provided not more than fifty cents shall be charged an ounce for mailable matter.

Every letter carrier route which may be established un-

Every letter carrier route which hay be established and during its continuance. The bill establishes a Dead Let-ter Office in San Francisco.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post-Offices, re-ported a bill repealing the section in the law of August, 1833, which makes the deduction of fifty per cent. on pre-paid poetage on newspapers and periodicals. He looked on the section as a bonus to the city press and against the Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. WHEELER, by request, presented the remonstrance of Mesers. Stillman, Allen & Co. and a large number of other citizens of New-York, against the extension of the patent of W. K. Nevin's biscuit machine.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the River and Harbor bill.

bill.

Mr. RITCHIE (Penn.) effered an amendment increasing from \$90,000 to \$190,000 the appropriation for the improvement of navigation of the Onio, including the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island.

Mr. WENTWORTH (lil.) thought the best the House and the second of the control of the co

could do was to stand by the estimates of the engineers. Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) dissented from this mode

doing business, saying the representatives from the in-terior knew better what the wants of commerce are through their respective regions than one-half of the engineers sent out by the departments.

mr. PRESTON (Ky.) moved as an amendment to be amendment appropriating \$25,000 to defray the necessary expenses of keeping the Louisville Canal in repair, making it free of toll.

During further debate it was said the canal will become the exclusive property of the United States before the next session of Congress.

Mr. RITCHIE S amendment as amended by Mr. Preston

was agreed to.

Mr. PERKINS (La.) moved to strike out the enacting

clause of the bill. Negat ved: 63 against 72.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. RUFFIN was appointed, in place of Mr. Clingwan who declined, a member of the Select Committee to inquire whether improper means have been used to procure the passage of bills through Congress. Adjourned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

The House to-day passed a resolution appropriating \$20,000 for a State Reform School. The Liquor bill was taken from the table and ordered to

THE DEMOCRATIC (HARD-SHELL) CONVENTION. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 11. The Democratic (Hard-Shell) State Convention which

contain Hall—and Samuel Beardsley, delegate from

Oneida, will be Chairman. Nebraska resolutions are to be passed. The weather continues hot, but it is ten degrees coole

than last week. There is no cholers in the city. TRIAL OF THE SUSPECTED KIDNAPPERS OF

SOLOMON NORTHRUP.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11, 1854. The examination of Alexander Merrill and Joseph Rus sell, charged with kidnapping Solomon Northrup and sell-ing him into slavery, has been in progress to-day at Ballston Spa. Northrup distinctly swears to their being the persons, and told how he was hired at Saratoga Springs in 1841 to go South with them to join a Circus, and treated ington with drugged liquor, &c., &c. A witness was in Court who drank with Northrup and his kidnap-

pers at Washington the night before he was was put slave pen, and it is expected that a witness will come forward and testify to having heard Merrill tell of selling Northrup. The accused were discovered from the de-acriptions and incidents given in Northrup's book.

## CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

The death of Dr. Bibighaus of Cholern was reported to the Board of Health to-day. It was only yesterday that he reported a case of that disease to the Board. Dr. Korr and Robert L. Pittfield, President of the Northern Liberties Bank; also died to-day-said to be of Cholera. George Schrock, aged 74, was killed to-day by a rana

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-

ORLEANS FROM NICARAGUA. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 10, 1854. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this por from San Juan, Nicaragua, where she was detained waiting for the steamship Star of the West, which ran ashore. The Star was got off, and sailed for New-York on the 3d inst. with two hundred and fifty passengers and over \$1,000,000 in treasure.

At San Juan all was quiet, and the river was in good ting order. The first new steamboat had arrived. . The revolutionists were still besieging Granada, which

was expected to capitulate soon.

TRIAL OF THE CATHOLIC PRIEST FOR AT TEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE AT CINCINNATI. CINCIPRATI, Tuceday July 11, 1854.

Father Kræger, the Catholic priest charged with an assult on a German girl, with intent to commit a rape, was tried yesterday before Judge Flynn. The testimony was about the same as that given before the Police Court. The Jury remained out until noon to-day, when, being unable to agree, they were discharged. They stood six for conviction for assault with intent to commit a rape and six for assault and battery. There was a large crowd around the Court-House during the trial.

RAILROAD EXTENSION. &c.

Utica, Tuesday, July 11, 1854. A meeting was held at Clayville yesterday, to insure he construction of a railroad from this city to Waterville, along the Sauquoit Valley. Over \$100,000 has been sub-

A term of the U. S. District Court, Judge Hall pre siding, commenced in this city to-day. No business of importance has yet been done. Some trials for counterfeiting, it is said, will come on to-morrow.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 11, 1854-Midnight. The steamship Asia is now in her eleventh day out, but there are no signs of her up to the present moment.

FROM BOSTON.

FROM BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1834.

J. Wetherber Jr., broker, is reported as having failed.
At our Stock market this morning, prices generally howed a material decline.

Mr. Marsh of Pembroke and Miss Sampson, formerly

Mr. Marsh of Pembroke and Miss Sampson, formerly of the same town, but more recently of Stoughton, drowned themselves yesterday in Reed's pond at Abington. They went out together in a chaise, and after divesting themselves of their outer garments, lashed themselves together and jumped into the pond. They left a note behird, saying where they could be found. The Alumni Association of Harvard College will have a grand celebration on Thursday of next week—the day following the Annual Commencement. Professor Felton will deliver the oration. The dinner will be given in Harvard Hall—the Hon, Josiah Quincy, Jr., presiding at the table. The class graduating next week will number eighty-six.

eighty-six.

The extreme heat and absence of rain for two weeks

The extreme heat and absence of rain for two weeks post has scriously affected the growing crops in this locality, and raised the price of summer fruits and vegetables to unprecedented figures.

We are in receipt of dates from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the 29th June.

The mercantile community in St. John's were raising subscriptions for the purpose of sending a vessel to Cape John for the protection of the fisheries, Government to pay one-half of the expense. A boat and crew also to be dispatched to Belle Isle for the same purpose.

Advices from Placentia to the 17th ult. report the fishery anything but satisfactory.

WEECK OF THE RRITISH BARK ACCATIC. Charleston, Monday, July 10, 1854.

The British bark Aquatic, from Matanzas, bound to Cork, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore on Wednesday in Long Bay, near Georgetown, and the officers and crew left her, finding it impossible to keep her affont. The steamer General Clinch has gone to her assistance with a

LATER FROM HAVANA—DEATH OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL. New-ORLEASS, July 9, 1854. The steamship Philadelphia has arrived at this port, bringing Havana dates to the 5th inst. Admiral Duquesne of the French fleet died on the 3d instant.

A Dutch ship had arrived at Havana from China with 470 Chinese laborers.
Ship A-shburton of New-York was at Havana.
The steamship Star of the South leaves here to-morrow for New-York.

CROLERA AT CHICAGO.
Louisville, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.
Passengers who arrived here last night per train from
Thicago, report that there were 130 deaths from Cholera
in that city on Sunday last.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS. Millbank's rope-well and factory with their contents, and several other adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss reaches \$200,000, and is covered

THE NEW-YORK THEATER-A DESCRIP-TION OF THE BUILDING.

Since the destruction by fire of the well-known Metro politan Hall, the want of a place of amusement has been severely felt in that part of the City, and Mr. John Lafarge, the owner of the site, has, within a recent period, consistenced the erection thereon of an elegant building to be known as "The New-York Theater." The design and plan of the building were made by John M. Trimble, the well-known architect, and under his immediate direction and superintendence, it will be completed by the middle of September next. When completed the building alone will cost \$100,000. This theater will have seats for 4,000 persons, nd there will be standing room for 400 more.

The building fronts on Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity-sts., and is 150 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and its hight from the level of the sidewalk will be 70 feet. The foundation walls of blue stone are laid 12 feet below the sidewalk, and are three feet thick; the upper walls are of brick and two feet thick.

ceedingly plain, the brick wall being painted and sanded in representation of brown stone.

The body of the interior, the space appropriated to the

spectators, consists of the parquette and three tiers of boxes. The means of egress are sufficient to prevent any serious consequences in the event of the occurrence of a fire. There are nine entrances on the ground floor, incluing the main entrance on Broadway adjoining the Bondt. House, which will be twenty-five feet in width by one hundred feet in length. Eight of these entrances are on Mercer-st., two being for the stage, and the residue for the house. Near the front of the parquette is a large door leading to the street to be used in case of emergency. The various tiers will be supported on richly ornamented iron columns five inches in diameter. These columns (14 to each tier,) will commence on a foundation of stone and be continued to the top of the house, the caps being placed between the joints.

The first tier is divided from the main lobby and the in

side of the house by a twelve inch brick wall. The lobby connects with the main entrance, and averages 30 feet in width by 100 feet in length. Connecting with this lobby

is a toilet room for the accommodation of ladies.

The second tier rosts on the brick wall above referred to, and erected on said wall are columns and arches sup-porting the third tier. On the second tier will be nine rows of sofas, resting on raised platforms, 2 feet 9 inches wide. In the rear of these sofas will be a promenade plat-form, averaging 30 feet in width. This promenade con-nects with a grand saloen in the front building, 50 feet

wide by 100 long.

The third tier is arranged in the same manner as the

econd, with promenade and saloon.

The upper part of the house will be reached by two tairways from each tier, 10 feet wide and inclosed with There will be two separate staircases from the arches. There will be two expansions to the parquette; and also two other staircases on each side leading to the

The proseculum, which will be ela' rately decorated, vill be 22 feet in width, and on eithers. will have ten private boxes each, containing seats for persons. The stage itself will be 55 feet deep and 96 feet wide. The curin will be 60 feet wide, with a drop of 50 feet.

Arranged in front of the first and second tiers are beenty-eight slips or private boxes, each of which is capable of sesting ten persons.

Over the parquette will be a dome forty-five feet in

diameter, resting upon a rich balustrade of epen work.

The roof will be a truss arched roof formed of wood and ren and constructed in the same style as that formerly on

Metropolitan Hall. Due attention has been paid by Mr. Trimble to the

proper ventilation of the house.

Frequent and just complaints have been made against the wretched system or rather want of system of ventilalation in nearly every place of amusement or public hall in the City. With one or two exceptions we do not know of a theater in which this great desideratum has met with that attention to which its importance entities it. In "The "New-York Theater," however, there will be no lack of fresh air if the present plan is carried out. In addition to the open work around the dome, which is fortyfive feet in diameter, there are fourteen large dormal win-dows in the roof with fixed blinds. On the Morcer-st. side are twenty windows, twelve feet in length by six feet wide, and the same number on the opposite side of the building. The space between the rear wall of the front building and the inner theater wall is fifteen feet. The impure air in its ascent will pass through the trellis work about the dome, while its place will be supplied with a constant stream of

resh air flowing in by the doors, windows and ventilator

On the Mercer-st. side of the building, even with the stage, will be situated the green room and drawing room, while above will be the paint shop for the preparation of the scenery, and the carpenter shop for the manufacture

The decorations will be most superb, the ground work on the walls being of a light French gray, painted a la fresco. The dome and spaces in front of the tiers will be frescoed in an elegant manner, and elaborately orna-mented. At different spaces along the promenades will be niches for statues emblematical of the character of the building. The interior of the edifice around the several tiers will be lighted with gas from plain jets, so as not to detract from the beautiful paintings and ernamental work. The proscenium boxes will be lighted from elegant chan-

The furniture will be of a French gray color, covered with crimson plash velvet, and will correspond throughout the house.

The house will be heated with steam in the winter

The large building fronting on Broadway, also erecting by Mr. Lafarge, is arranged for a hotel. It is 150 feet

front by 85 feet deep, five stories high, with white marble The proprietor, Henry Willard, and the managers Mesers. Willard and Harry Eytinge, have given notice of

their intention, as follows: The direction have the honor to announce that engage-"The direction have the bonor to announce that engage-ments have been perfected with the most gifted artists ob-tainable in the dramatic world, and that the 'Stock of the coming season may well be identified as the most efficient. 'Star Company' in the country, having been most care-fully culted from the richest coterie of histrionic merit. "It is with pleasure the management announce this fact to stars, (dramatic, operatic, or danasance, in the hope that this Theatric Temple may maintain its supremacy over other first-class houses in America.

over other first-class houses in America.

"Stars may confidently rely that no expense or labor will be spared in the proper production of their pieces. Scenic artists, talented machinists and carpenters being constantly engaged and ecdulously employed to assist in the truthful rendering of necessary effects."

EXECUTION OF MICHAEL JENNINGS AT NEW-HAVEN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.
Michael Jennings, who murdered Mrs. Bradley, at North Haven, one year ago, to-day suffered the full penalty of the law. The hour appointed for his execution was between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Early in the morning a large number assembled about the jail, which was con tinually increased until 10 o'clock.

The New-Haven Grays, Capt. Jones, and National Blues, Capt. Bissell, were ordered out to perform guard At precisely 10 o'clock the prisoner appeared. He had

heretofore exhibited considerable firmness, amounting, at times, almost to obstinacy toward his keepers. At this time, however, his self-possessiongave way and he shed tears. He approached the scaffold, in the jail-yard, and ascended the steps supported by two Roman Catholic priests, preceded and followed by the Sheriff and his deputies, in the presence of about three hundred or more persons, including physicians, military, &c. As the rope was being adjusted he shed tears freely, at the same time talking with one of the priests, and desiring him to remain with him "until the last." Sheriff Parmalee shook hands with him, bidding him farewell. He replied by saying. Must I go now?" All things being ready, he exclaimed "I am dying, I am dying; O Lord Je-," when the drop fell and launched him into eternity at 23 minutes past 10 o'clock. No confession (unless to the Roman Catholipriest) escaped his lips.

Mr. Barzillai Bradley, the husband of the murdered woman, viewed the whole proceedings from an upper room in the dwelling-house of the jailor. His appearance was that of a man satisfied that justice had been done. After hanging about twenty minutes he was pronounced to be dead by the attending physicians, and the rope was accordingly cut. His body was deposited in a coffin

within the jail, and, in charge of a friend, conveyed away in a hearse, preceded by two Roman Catholic priestsport says, to be buried in Brooklyn, the residence of his The assemblage outside the prison walls was not as large

as was anticipated. At 1 o'clock they had dispersed, and the streets were again clear.

## KANSAS.

We ask attention to the developments of slaveholding purpose and expectation with respect to Kansas which we clip from our latest South-Western exchanges. And first from The Agrarian, (Independeuce. Missouri) of June 28, just received:

ence, Missouri) of June 28, just received:

"The There Profle Speaking them Miss.—We publish the strong and firm resolutions of the people of Kanzas—the talk of the robust men who do the work and found and build up empire. These workmen on the ground know how to found and erect the slave State of Kanzas. We commend the stern, but quiet decision that shines through their patriotic and moderate language. It unvails and quenches cold the half-cooked, pan-flashing prints and demagogues who in our midst give aid to ultranerthern treason by connivance and understood bravado of ultraiem the other way."

The Observer and Reporter (Lexington, Ky., July 5)

The Observer and Reporter (Lexington, Ky., July 5) has a letter dated June 15 from Kansas, which it introduces as from a young geatleman of Lexington, now on a tour of observation, from which we extract

The house in which I am lodged is a station between

now on a tour of observation, from which we extract as follows:

"The house in which I am lodged is a station between Independence and Fort Leavenworth, where passengers remain over night. I passed through the Shawnen sation this morning, lying west of Jackson County, Mo., and extending up to Kaw River. Being near to the whites, they have been greatly improved. They are a mixed race and are nearly white; most of the women have doffed the Indian garb and now dress as white women; the men still retain their old customs and dress.

"From the Missouri line to Kansas or Kaw River the land is excellent, well watered and well timbered. On either side of the Kaw the timber extends three or four miles, consisting of large walnut, oak, cotton wood, and a few hickory and elm. Between Delaware Station, on the Kaw, and Fort Leavenworth, the country is not surpassed by any in the West; at the edge of the timbered land commences the high table lands and prairies, and in the short distance of twelve miles we crossed three large creeks.

"Fort Leavenworth is located on a high bluff, having one of the best landings on the river. With the many advantages this place has, it is destined to become a large city, if the military reservation should be extinguished or sold. This reservation is about six miles, meandering with the Missouri River, and extending three miles back. Outside of this for ten miles every foot of land has been taken, and tents and cabins are being erected all over the country. At the Western Ferry alone, in one half day up to noon, upward of 500 people crossed. The emigration is immense to all parts of the Territory. Associations are being formed for mutual protection. Many public meetings have been held and resolutions passed, affording each other assistance in preventing the northern Abolitionists from settling in the Territory. Associations are being formed for mutual protection. Many public meetings have been held and resolutions passed, affording each other assistance in preventing the northern Abolitionists

The Enterprise, (Springfield, Illinois.) of the 23d ult, has the following-from which it will be seen that the brazen pretense on the part of Northern Douglasites that Slavery cannot go into Kansasis completely abandoned! FROM KANSAS. - Dr. White of this city has just returned

pletely abandoned!

"From Kansas.—Dr. White of this city has just returned from Kansas Territory. He describes the country as exceedingly beautiful and fertile: and believes it will not be long before it enters into the Union as a fine and populous state. He informs us that people from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentacky and other southern States are flocking into the new territory so numeronaly that it will not fail to be secured to Southern influence and institutions. At the Weston and other ferries along the rivers bordering the territory, emigrants arrive in such crowds that bouts carry them over day and night, and disputes frequently arise as to who shall have the next chance to go over. Wherever settlements are made registers are appointed, who faithfully record every first claim made to lands, that no disturbance will hereafter occur concerning presemption rights. The Courts are required to sustain this very excellent regulation; and everything in the formation offsettlements progresses in an orderly and laudable manner.

"The character of these emigrants is unquestionable. They are intelligent to a degree never before known in early western pioneers—they have been reared in better times with greater educational opportunities. They intend, they say, to have the political control of Kansas, though there is no objection to persons from the North settling among them, provided Slatery prejudices are left febrad. In Missouri an association has been formed for

the purpose of aiding southern emigration to Kausas Assistance is rendered to all who may desire to remove for

Assistance is readered as a war any description of an errangent residence.

"It is not the object of the southern people to form a State out of Nebraska also; but they declare they will go no further than Kansas, and are perfectly willing to let the North have Nebraska, and regulate its affairs to their own

liking.

Now, it seems to us that there is much liberality in a proposition to divide the two territories between the ultra North and the ultra Nouth. It contains a respectable and handleful compression, and may serve to satisfy, if accepted for a while the designs of those who have the un-

pted for a while the designs or most versuals proposity to 'rule or rule.'

For our part we look at the subject in this light: If the opte of the North organize associations with the interon of supplying Nebraska with an Ant-Slavery populaon the South is perfectly right in forming similar associaon the South is perfectly right in forming similar association. The counterset the movement in Kansas, Nebraska, from the Southernet the movement in Kansas, Nebraska, and wherever it may be necessary for protection. The South cannot be otherwise than right in opposing, to the v unconstitutional and ungenerou

THE TWO TERRITORIES .- The New-Albany Tribune (Indiana) thus explains the creation of two Territories out of what was called Nebraska, contrary to the established practice of making one at the outset and waiting for an offex and spread of population before creating out of it

"Why was it necessary to make two Territorial Governments instead of one." We will tell you. Some time last fall a party of Managinan accat over into the adjacent tentiory to hold an election for delegate to Congress. They elected a Rev. James Johnson, who, we believe, was residing in the Territory at that time in the capacity of Indian Agent or Missicosary to the Indiana. He was a Pro-Slavery was, and altogether in the interest of the people of Missical. About the same time a party of Iosana went over from Council Bluffs for the double purpose of hunting buffalo and electing a delegate to represent this Territory of Nebraska in embryo. They returned Hailer D. Johnson, Esq., then a citizen of Iowa, formerly of Brookville, Indiana. He was the Anti-Slavery delegate from the proposed new Territory. At the opening of the present Congress both these Johnsons presented themselves, ciaiming the right to represent the Territory of Nebraska, by virtue of an election on the part of the people. It was determined, however, that neither of them was legally entitled to a seat, the Territory as yet having no authority to hold such election.

#### DOUGLAS AND HIS SLAVES From The Sandusky Democrat Mirror.

A gentleman in sending us a few new subscribers from Sensea County says: "You insinuate that Sense" ter Douglas is a slaveholder, and hence his desire "for the entension of Slaverye fou should be pre" pared with the proof, for you will be inquired of as "to its truth." Our friend need have no uneasiness upon the want of evidence on that subject. But, as nany of our subscribers know us not, we give evidence enough in this day's paper to prove that Sith day of July last, Mr. S. Arnold Douglas had 140 slaves able to attend a barbecue. How many were sick, or from other causes could not be at the board. nois in name, but Mississippi in reality. nois in name, but Mississippi in reality. He has a start of several hundred acres, not far from the seat of government of Mississippi, well stocked with utensils, nules, even, &c. Kead the account of "the barbe" one at the plantation of S. A. Douglas."

SENATOR S. A. DOUGLAS AND HIS SLAVES.

SENATOR S. A. DOUGLAS AND HIS SLAVES.

We copy the following from the Washington Union of August 19, 1853. It purports to have originally appeared in The Southern Journal. As both the papers are friendly to Mr. Douglas, it is proper that our readers should know wherein his friends see his comilinees:

From he Southern Journal.

THE RARBECUE AT THE FLANTATION OF THE HON.

THE BARBECUE AT THE FLANTATION OF THE HON.

8. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. EDITOR: I had the pleasure of attending a barbecue given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent and overseer of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, at the plantation of this gentleman on Pearl river, in this county, on the 30th ult. The barbecue was intended really for the slaves on the place, in accordance with a yearly custom which Mr. Strickland has adopted, but there was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present nom the immediate neighborhood.

The arrangements were all in the most excellent taste, and the tables groaned beneath a profusion of all the good things of this life. The barbecue meats were dressed in the finest and most relistable style, and the adjoining rivers and lakes had been forced to add their supply of dainties to the Seast. I noticed, too, that there was a real super-abundance of delightful cake of all sorts, shapes, sizes and ingredients, but being all most greedily engaged in the demolition of the more substantial portion of the dinner. I feel incompetent to pass a distinct judgment upon dimer. I feel incompetent to pass a distinct judgment upon the same. My friend Jack —, expressed, I think, the sentiment of the crowd when, with two tender ribs of mut-ton in his mouth, and a delicate piece of well-browned fish on his fork he hearsely said: "It is a good and pleasant

on his fork he hearsely said: "It is a good and pleasant 'thing to be here."

The negroes followed the invited guests at the tables, and sat down to the same dainties and delicacies which had just afforded so much satisfaction to our palates. They numbered some one hundred and forty in all. It was a goodly sight to see the dark countenances lighted up with pleasure at the sight of the entables before them: the entire abandon with which they pitched into the good things: the extreme delicacy of the female portion of the crowd, ordering the delighted waiter with fastidious taste and carreless toss of the head to "fetch the nicest piece of the "sheep-ment they could find" or "to cut a big slice of de "cake wid de icing on it," or to "stand further back, and "not crowd on de lady when she war drinking her "coffee."

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of little snow balls—some forty in number, and all about one size and age. They were the blackest of black "little "niggers. Their heads rolled from side to side as they crammed in the food, and more particularly scake, in a pare repletion of animal enjoyment. They delenjoy it. Tears were in their large rolling eyes, but they were lears produced by satiety of cake. They wept because they could

There was not one of the slaves, little or big, but who was dressed cleanly, and some of them almost eiegantly—for there is strange as it may sound to the ears of some) fully as much taste for dress among the negroes as among the whites. The little ones were rigged in their white cotton shirts, the old familiar plantation dress for the children of the South—white as well as black. Here was comfort, health, happiness displayed.

My object, Mr. Editor, in thus detailing the scene which I witnessed on this plantation, is to call the attention of your readers (and it may be some who are not) to the fact that here in our County of Lawrence, in the State of Mississippi, is a large plantation of negroes owned by a northern United States Senator, and that these negroes are better fed, better clothed, and their bodily comforts better provided for, than many of even the white laboring classes of the North—passing by for the present the condition of its free negro population. The negroes of Senator Douglas have divine service regularly performed, and for their special benefit. Their spiritual as well as their bodily wants are attended to. Now, the thought struck me that it would have been a most instructive lesson to certain Free-Soil constituents of Senator Douglas to have been present on this occasion. I would like to have seen the exponent of "All Young America" make his appearance just as his slaves scated themselves at the tables, in order that he might have taken in at a single glance the real condition of the "poor African at the "South." It would have added new eloquence to his tengge, new strength to his genius and energy to his soul, to have been able to witness a scene like this, and afterward, when fanaticism should drop the slanderous falsehood from its tongue, he sight he beheld on the banks of the Pearl, in the slave State of Mississippi, and to have told the revilers of our institutions, with his natural boldness, that this was not an isolated instance of the southerner's humanity to the slave—but that it

# DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COXSACKIE-FOR-TY BUILDINGS CONSUMED-LOSS \$30,000 TO \$75,000.

TY BUILDINGS CONSUMED—LOSS \$50,000 TO \$75,000.

From The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

A disastrous confingration occurred at Corsackie last evening, consuming nearly the entire business portion of the village. For hours the flames spread with great rapidity, and so wildly did the fire rage that the light was distinctly visible from this city. We learn from Capt. Holmes of the steamer P. G. Coffin that the fire originated in Kennicut's Hotel, on the Middle Landing, about 6 o'clock last evening, from themee spreading and destroying all the buildings on the landing, except those occupied by Messra, Lundy, Lasher & Co., Barker, Kirklin & Co., and Peck and Dwight.

There were not less than forty buildings destroyed, all of which were wood, but they constituted the most valuable business portion of the village. Among the property destroyed were three hotels, viz: Livingston Hotel, kept by Mr. Kennicut: Benjamin Sherman's Hotel, and the Bingham House, kept by Mr. Barlow. The principal sufferers by this calamity are Messra. H. P. Bedell, dry goods; W. Case & Co., groony: P. Lusk, grocery and figures: H. P. Peck, jeweler: Palmer & Lasher, grocers: Parcelow's ice cream salcon; Geo. Sharp, grocer: Finen & Collier, dry goods; P. Kenyon, grocer, and Wm. Penoyer, do. Some of the above saved a portion of their property, while others scarcely got a dollar's worth of their goods from their stores. Barker, Kirklin & Co. stock and building is damaged to the amount of \$100. The Pest-Office was also destroyed, but the mailable matter in it was saved and forwarded to the Pestmater in this city for distribution, in care of Capt. Holmes.

The forwarding houses on the lower dock were not injured, but on the middle dock there are only left three buildings. The buildings were not considered valuable, but on the middle dock there are only left three buildings. The buildings were not considered valuable, but on the middle dock there are only left three buildings. The buildings were not considered valuable, but on the middle dock t

### CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

In a few days we shall be in the midst of a general election. The principal thing which it is to decide is the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. That is indeed almost the sole issue presented by the Ministry to the country. This distinct vote of the constituencies is likely to dispose of the question forever, for whatever else the contest may decide, however the result may affect the Ministry, it is sure to bring into the new House of Assembly a large majority in favor the new House of Assembly a large majority in favor of secularization. A little consideration of the po-tener of this question in the contest, will leave no doubt on this point. Although there is more or less division in the Liberal party, some being Ministeralists and others Anti-Ministeralists, not a candidate of that and others Anti-Ministeralists, not a candidate of that party will attempt to start, unless it be well known that he is an unwavering advocate of secularization. If we look to the Tory party, we find the great majority of them shy of defending the status quo of the Reserves. In fact the whole party is committed to a change in the destination of the funds, and several of their candidates, in the hope of securing meanly endidates, in the hope of securing popular support, openly declare for secularization. There may indeed be strong reasons to doubt their sincerity; but their hypocrisy is an homage paid to the strength of secularihypecrisy is an homage paid to the strength of secularization opinion. At a party caucus in Quebec, the Tories resolved to leave secularization an open question; not to require opposition to it on behalf of their candidates, and not to read them out of the party if they declared for secularization. Whatever, in other respects, be the complexion of the new House, everybody admits that it will contain a large majority from Upper Canada in favor of secularization; and there is no reason to doubt that the Lower Canada members will as with the uniquity in this section of the will go with the majority in this section of the Frovince on a question that peculiarly concerns Upper

secure their election, although some of them will er oter the most determined opposition on the part of Coalition by which they were defeated in the House. It was a coalition of extremes—of Tories and Clear-Grits, as they are called—a term used here to signify an united species of Radical-neither party being strong enough in itself to form a Government, and each hating the other with cordial hatred. As to the possibility of their with cordial hatred. As to the possibility of their combining to carry on the Government, or for any other purpose than mere opposition, it is entirely out of the question. Their respective views are as wide asunder as the poles; and they have no earthly power except to obstruct the Government in the hands of the only party powerful enough to carry it on. Should the Coalition last for opposition purposes it is probable that these two extremes may have the power to render all government impossible; and that, I believe, is the object of some of them. Lower Canada, however, is emitted; it will oppose to the Coalition a phalanx which, united to the Upper Canada majority, it will be most difficult to break. be most difficult to break.

In Lower Canada, what used to be vaunted as the

anada. Individual members of the Ministry are likely to

French Canadian Republican party are not likely to cut any very conspicuous figure in this contest. Out of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal they have not a particle of influence; and even there their weight is that of the straw which breaks the camel's back. As

that of the straw which breaks the camel's back. As a separate party they are literally nothing.

The party was organized in the first instance for an individual purpose—to place Louis Joseph Papineau at the head of the Cabinet, a position then occupied by Mr. Lafontaine; but in this they failed so signally that the attempt has now been abandoned. At this election they will hardly be felt as a separate party at all. Indeed they do not show the same disposition to isolate themseives from the rest of their countrymen that they formerly did. By their own strength they could not return a solitary candidate of their party to Parliament; and if they are to have any representatives at all in the next Parliament, they will consist of mea who had some other quality than the rouge to recommend them to the acceptance of their countrymen in general. Mr. Papineau retires from public life, which mend them to the acceptance of their countrymen in general. Mr. Papineau retires from public life, which he entered in 1809. During the last year his mind has been chiefly devoted to the contemplation of religious subjects, and he has become enamored of the charms of rural life. He is engaged in fancy farming, for which he declares his preference to the turmoil of po-litics. When the chief of the republican party retires into private life, it is not reasonable to suppose that the party itself will obtain any decided electoral vic-tory. The chief point on which the recent prorogation and

dissolution of Parliament having elicited discussion is, whether the Ministry or the Opposition be responsible for the emission of Parliament to pass a measure for bringing into operation during this election the act ex-tending the parliamentary franchise to a large number of persons who never before had the legal right to ex-ercise it. The extended franchise act was a measure of the previous session; but owing to its being connected with a new system for the registration of votes nected with a new system for the registration of votes and a provision for taking the registration from the names entered on the assessment rolls, the act was not to come into operation till after the 1st January, 1855. When it was found that it would be necessary to hold a general election previous to that period, the Government resolved to introduce to Parliament a bill for dispensing with the assessment lists machinery and making the extended fran-chise act available at the general election. This measure was one of the few announced in the to Parliament speech from the throne; but the defeat of the Mi necessarily putting a stop to all legislation, it fell to the ground with the rest. When the House met to be proground with the rest. When the House met to be pro-rogued, Sir Allan McNab, leader of the Tory opposition, declared his readiness to assist in bringing the tended franchise act into of the general election; and his friends contend that the Government is, by declining that offer, responsible the Government is, by declaring that other, responsely for depriving the newly-elected electors of their right to vote. On the other hand it is argued that either the leader of the Tories was not sincerein making that offer; that he did not intend to do what he promised, that in making the offer he inferrentially or that in making the ofter he interrentially admitted that his party, in combining with their opposites to defeat the Government were wrong, because by so doing they placed the Cabinet in a position which, according to all constitutional practice, rendered further legislation impossible until an appeal to the people had been made. So far, this latter argument has not been

met by satisfactory reply.

The proposal of Lord Ellenborough in the House of The proposal of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords to put the Imperial Government in communication with the British American Provinces to treat with them on the subject of cutting their connection with England has not met a favorable response here. The grounds of the noble Lord's proposal are not such as find favor in the eyes of the colonists: they do not believe that the concessions of liberty to them have in any way tended to weaken the connection. They hold, indeed, exactly the contrary doctrine: that the refusal to concede rights to the colonists was formerly the most powerful cause of alienation between them and the powerful cause of alienation between them and the mother country; and that the contrary policy, since it has been adopted, has produced precisely the opposite effects. To the doctrine of Lord Brougham that when the connection is no longer mutually beneficial the sep-aration should be peaceable and natural all sensible men subscribe.

## JOHN BULL TO FANNY FERN.

I like your spirit, Fanny Fern. In my younger days

Fanny, I was called a lad of spirit myself; and I like a good hit still: yes, even when it's aimed at my own nose. And I like your books, too. They give me, as I may say, the roast beef of good sense and healthy feeling, with the mustard of wit, the gravy of good humor, the horseradish of surcasm, and, as my brother Jonathan says, 'to end of sauce. Haven't I bought and paid for, Fenny, comething like 70,000 copies of them for the use of my numer-ous family. And when John Bull opens his purse he likes to get good ware for his money. Nor does he put a book in the tail-pocket of his badly-cut coat, Fanny, and take it home to his family, unless he's pretty sure it's a good one. Old John Bull loves his home and those who noke it home, Fanny dear, and he isn't ashamed to own it. But you're wrong, Fanny, to lay the sins of The Athe-actum at my door. The Athenseum is an old woman. It is one of your prim and proper papers. It tries to come, what I call in my rough way, the literary Dodge over the public and valls a vast fund of ignorance and conceit under a knowing air. Would you like to know hor many subscribers it has, Fanny ! Just 2,200. They are worthy of the old covey species, who belong to those little gossipping clubs called learned societies. They read , Fan, and all that sort of thing, and The Atheeum reports them. And you're wrong, too, about Bunker Hill. It was a

sad affair, Fanny, that of Bunker Hill. There was brave blood shed on both sides, Fanny, and all through my blundering obstinacy. The moral glory that of sorrowfal blundering obstinacy. The moral glory that of sorrowial, great day belongs to you; but the military glory is mine. You had the advantage of an entrenched position on a hight, and the immense, incalculable advantage of a good cause. Thrice my gallantred coats marched up the hill—thrice, Fanny, thrice—and against what a tempest of fire and bullets they marched let the list of killed and wounded attest. And all they had to support them, Fanny, in those three terrible charges, was the sense of

soldierly duty and the spell of soldierly discipline. Fanny, you're a brave woman. They tell me that you have dared bear. Fanny Fern, let us respect the memory of brave

My brother Jonathan was right in that revolutionary quarrel of ours, and the drubbing he gave me I deserved. It did me good, too, I trust; and I shall be very careful raise the dander," as Jonathan says, upon the heads of Canada and Australia. Yes, I shall, Panny, and I may thank you for the lesson.

Let me alone about that Russian business. I know what I m about this time; but, you see, Fanny, I can't tell you anything about it, without letting the Czar into the secret: as he is a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE and a constant reader. And besides, Fan, what do you girls know about war?

Don't be cross with old John Bull any more. That England of his has played a great, and, upon the whole, a good part in the historical drama of the world. Shakspere was English, and how he loved his country! and what a country must that be which a Shakspere, with such a tender, jovial beartiness, could love! English, and spent his best days proudly in her service. Charles Dickens is English-Charles Dickens, whose bumanity, if not his genius, makes it fit to mention his name with the highest. Try and love England a little, Panny, if for no other reason than that England loves you.

And yet, you write so well when you write saucily, that you may wil it at me again, if you will. And so, a health to you, Fanny Fern, and farewell.

JOHN BULL.

TYPOGRAPHICAL FLARE-UP.

Typographical Flare-UP.

The types were in a state of combustion yesterday. The why and the wherefore, we believe, are as follows: Two females of respectable connections in this city had been engaged to learn type setting in the job-office of the Register Association, of which Mr. William Birney is the principal proprieter. The alarming intelligence of this first was conveyed to that legislative body of unlimited powers—the Printers Union—and forthwith the edict was issued, in compliance with which all the compositors can ploved on The Evenny Register three wy their situations. Mr. Birney had prepared for the emergency. On Saturday he sent to New York to engage a number of compositors and pay their way to this city.

The Printers Union, however, telegraphed to the New-York Union and prevented the engagement of any but members of that Union. Ten of them were sent to this city. At the wharf they were met by a committee of compositors, taken in charge and quartered at the expense of the Philadelphia Union. This was esteemed an excellent practical joke. In the meantime Mr. Birney engaged a number of outside compositors, with whom he set to work to get out his paper. But his opponents evinced yesternay a determination to frustrate him, if possible.

According to his representations, they induced two of his carriers to leave, threatened the pressment, endeavored to persuade the persons having the forms in charge, to knock them into pi and, in fact, exerted themselves to break down the whole business of the establishment. But by the aid of some officers of the Marshal's Police, and by dint of extraordinary exertions Mr. Birney published his paper in a respectable shape.

Last evening warrants were issued for the arrest of Walter W. Bell, S. H. Breinheiser, Wm. H. Woolley, and John Reeves, members of the Printers Union, upon the charge of conspiracy. Mr. Bell was taken before Alderman Kenny, and held in \$500 for a hearing this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The others will be heard at the same time. [Philadelphia North Ameri

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE WATER.
TOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.

A serious accident occurred on this road on Saturday afternoon last. A party of men were engaged in repairing the bridge at Giddings's, between Adams and Pierrepont Manor, and had taken out the rails for that purpose. It is said that the attention of the foreman was called to the time by one of the hands, and that he replied, looking at his watch, that "the train would be due at 2.55"—originary of the mail train going north, and forgetting the freight train going south, due at the very moment, and which came upon them round the curve while they were speaking.

ment, and which came upon them round the curve winds.

The engineer, fireman and conductor, saved themselves by jumping from the train. The engine went nearly over the epen space, and then dropped in backward, the tender going down first, followed by the engine and one freight car. In the latter were three passengers, who, as the oar was broken to pieces, were spilled out into the stream, and escaped unhurt.

A brakeman named Lyons went down with the wreck, and was so much injured that he died shortly after being taken out. He leaves a wife and eight children who reside in Rome.

cars.

That the man in charge of the work, whose name we believe was Backus, and who has been several years in the employment of the Company, was guilty of the most culpable negligence in not giving notice to the approaching train, is most clear.

[Rome Sentinel.

"FREE CUBA."-The Editor of The Alexandria Democrat (Red River, La.) has been spending some time among his brother Fillibusters in New-Orleans, and writes joyously

brother Fillibusters in New-Orleans, and writes joyous, home to his paper as follows:

"The fate of Cuba is sealed. Nothing short of the hand of Omnipotence can save her now, and the Queen of the Antilles may set about preparing a wedding dress for her marriage to Uncie Sam. It does not matter a straw whether we kick up a war with her about the Black Warrior case, or let that take its place among the thousand and one other indignities we have impatiently endured. There is an expedition on foot, having for its object her overthrow, of a character altogether too formidable to admit a loop upon which to hang a doubt. This is positively true, and what is a little 'emarkable, there is no disguise whatever about it. Men talk of it here as an event be yend the surveillance of chance. "There is no such wor! yend the surveillance of chance. "There is no such word "es fail." Blatherskite meetings are not held, nor are our vias fail." Blatherskite meetings are not held, nor are our risibles excited by symbolic givings out and mysterious hints. But what amounts to something more and better, a hundred subscription books are open, and I state a fact within my own knowledge, that nearly half a million of dollars has been subscribed in New-Orleans, and paid in. Any one can see these books, witness the paying down of cash by what I may call a countless throng crowding around them, and fork over whatever amount he may deem proper. Munitions of war, huge cannon, muskets, powder, etc., leave here almost daily for New-York, and large bodies of emgrants are pressing forward to the Rio Grande. Up to this time there public movements have encountered no obstacles, nor will they in future. Men have charge of the expedition now who are not hair-brained fools, but energetic, practical business operators. They will start with the siness of war—money—with picked men, not the rag-tag and bob-tail of large cities—and with appointments for any emergency."

and bob-tail of large cities—and with appointments for any emergency."

Riot at Lawrence.—During the afternoon of Saturday an American flag was raised on an Irish house in Oakst., Lawrence, union down, and a cross over it. The Americans tore it down. It was again raised, however, with the threat that the first man who meddled with it would be shot; but notwithstanding, it was again pulled down, and another hoisted, right side up, in its place. The Americans then paraded the streets with drum and flee, to the number of about fifteen hundred, cheering the flag, and passing without any disturbance. At about 11 P. M. they dispersed, and as a portion of them were quietly passing through Common-st., on their way home, when opposite a large wooden house on Common-st., occupied by a number of Irish families, several shots were fired from it at them, striking the buildings on the other side of the street. A great crowd was immediately collected about the premises, which were completely riddled with bricks and other missiles, the Irish having escaped through a back passage way. The windows in some adjoining houses were also broken, and several panes of stained glass in the Episcopal Church were demolished. The Mayor was soon on the spot, and ordered the crowd te disperse, and also ordered the military to assemble at their armories, but the crowd soon separated. Several persons were slightly injured by blows from stones and bricks, but no one was seriously hurt. There was a large crowd on Sunday at the scene of the row, but no disturbance occurred.

Captured.—Wm. Uxford alias Sellivan, who was arrested on suspicion of being the person who made an assembly upon Richard H. Dann, Jr., Esq., in Court-st., Beston, a few evenings after the rendition of Burns, and who failed to appear for examination on the charge, leaving his bonds man to pay his bail, has been arrested at New-Orleans by officers Benjamin Heath and E. H. Jones of Boston, who proceeded to that city with a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana from Gov. Washbu

capturing him on the arrival of the vessel.

SUCIDE.—A young woman, whose maiden name was
Davis, committed suicide in Cohoes on Wednesday last
by swallowing 172 grains of corrosive sublimate! She died
on the succeeding day at 4 o'clock, P. M. The usual remedies were resorted to but failed to relieve the unfortunate
victim. She committed the rash act in consequence of a
disturbance which originated in her marriage on Sunday
of last week to a young man to whom her friends were
opposed. It was said they bitterly upbraided her for marrying a Catholic, she being an Irish Protestant.

COMMENCEMENT WEEN AT TALE COLLEGE.—Com-

rying a Catholic, she being an Irish Protestant.

COMMEMCEMENT WEEK AT TALE COLLEGE.—Commencement, Thursday, July 27. The Alumni meeting and Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and the poem by John G. Saze, Esq. The Concio ad Clerum, Teneday evening, July 25, by the Rev. George W. Perkins of Meriden. Candidates for admission to college will be examined Monday and Tuesday, July 24 and 25.

Arrest of a Mall. Agent, Primary Music.

day and Tuesday, July 24 and 25.

ARRIST OF A MAIL AGENT.—Edward Milligan, the local Mail Agent at St. Louis, has been held to bail in \$4,000 en a charge of purloining a letter from the mail. The letter in question was addressed to T. S. Arthur of Philadelphia, Pa., and is believed to contain a gold-piece of \$2.50, remitted by some subscriber in Casa County, in payment of subscription for The Home Guzetic.